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Popish Mercy AND JUSTICE.

Being

An Account, not of those (more than an hundred Thousand) massacred in France by the Papists, formerly, but of some later Persecutions of the French Protestants.

Set forth in their PETITION to the
FRENCH KING.

Translated for the Information of English Protestants,

By *Ezreal Tonge*, the first Discoverer of this most horrid Plot to His Majesty.

Crimine ab uno disce omnes.

The tender mercies of the wicked are cruelties.

-Behold the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power. Eccles. 4.1.

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgement and justice in a Province, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher than the highest regardeth, and there are higher than they, Eccles. 5. 8.

London, Printed by Th. Dawks, and are to be sold at the white Swan by Apothecarys hall in Black fryers. 1679.

Licensed,

Decemb. 10. 1678.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There is preparing for the Press *A Brief History of PRINTING* ; Dedicated to the Kings Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament : Very useful for all in Authority, and for Scholars. Written, for the good of Posterity, by *Thomas Dawks* Printer to the Kings most excellent Majesty in the British Language.

In Hilary Term will be publisht Horæ Mathematicæ seu URANIA;
The Soul of Astrology: containing that Art in all its parts; wherein more especially you will find 1. A New Discourse on the 12 signs. 2. A refutation of the Planetary hour, Terms of the Planets, deep, pitted & azimene degrees. 3. A new Method of managing Nativities without trouble of Calculation, by Inspection only. 4. A new Method of judging Directions. 5. A Compendium of Argol's way. 6. A New Method of judging Horary Questions: 7. Judgment of Annual Revolutions of the World. 8. Of Monthly Observations, & Meteorological Predictions. 9. Judgment of Eclipses, Aspects of the Planets & Comets. 10. How to find the Planets and stars rising, southing and setting by new Tables never before publ. sh. 11. The Reason and Demonstration of the Aspects of the Planets. 12. The various uses of the Sexaginary Table: with many other things of excellent use, too tedious here to be related. And followed with II. *Synopsis Medicina*, (so often mention'd in the *New London Dispensator*) Or, A Compendium of Physick, Chyrurgery and Alchimy; enlarged through all its Parts (astrologically proposed, and chymically applyed;) among which you will find, 1. The Anatomy of the Body of Mân. 2. The Order and Method of the Chyrurgions Chest. 3. The Art of Embalming both after the Ægyptian and European wayes. 4. The 112 Arcanums of *Job. Pet. Faber*. 5. The Process of the Universal Medicine of *Paracelsus*, as 'twas taken out of the Original Manuscript. Both which are written by *W. Salmon*, Professor of Physick, living at the red Balls in Salisbury Court, Fleetstreet: and Printed by *Th. Dawks*, in Blackfryers.



To the KING.

Sir,

LE WIS de Lisle Esquier, Lord of Ollon, Frederick de Vins Esq; Lord of Barveil, Francis, Henry and Isaac de Blosset Esquiers; Claudius de Maumirey, and James le Surre do most humbly remonstrate to your Majesty, That amongst the Places of the Protestant Religion in the Province of Burgundy, that of Vaujau-court near to Avalon, hath been well established, and was confirmed by the Lord Bouchu Intendant of that Province; which the Rector of that Parish could not endure, nor the Gray Fryars of Vezelay, whose Guardian, named du Han, did not only bring the Proces against it to cause it to be forbidden and supprest, but did by Libels printed and published, and by his Sermons endeavored to persuade the People of that Country, That your Majesty was resolved to cause all the places of that Religion in that Province to be pulled down, and so likewise throughout all France, and not

to tolerate the said Reformed Religion therein any longer. They conspired to raise a seditious Tumult of the Catholick Community, as well of that place as of the Neighborhood against them of the said Protestant Religion, and to take occasion by a Synod, which was to be held at the said Vaujaucourt, on the 13th of June 1667. and the following dayes, that thereby they might at once drive away and destroy all the Ministers in Burgundy : and to draw a Confluence of People to that Place , he caused publick Notice to be given all about every where of the Meeting of that Synod, and that his Design was to be there, and to dispute against all the Ministers, and to refute what they preached in their Sermons. And he did indeed appear there accordingly,followed by multitudes of People : And presently, upon his Arrival, he set up his Preaching Pulpit directly before the door of the Inn where all the Protestant Ministers lodg'd,desiring,that when they came either in or out,they might be expos'd to the mutinous people. And having spent the four first daies in Preaching seditiously against the Doctrine of the Protestant Ministers, and pursuing them with Challenges unto the Place of their Exercise,where he was attended by three or four thousand Persons, and continually affronting and insulting over them, because they would not Dispute with them, on the 19th of the said June,he executed his mischievous Design by ringing the Allarm-Bell, and by crying HARLAU, HARLAU, wh ch is the Word there used to raise a Tumult, and which he gave the Mutineers himself : All whose Fury fell upon your Petitioners, who (whilst the Women, Children and feeble Persons saved themselves in several places) presented themselves to this enraged Multitude, endeavored to appease them by sweet passionate Intreaties : and the said Lord Ollon principally,who being the Lord of that
Place

Place, believed that his Vassals would have had some Respect for him, and have assisted him in putting a stop to that Disorder ; but he, as well as the rest, was first outrageously abus'd in words, and then assaulted with Stones, Cudgels, Swords, Halberts, and Spits, knock'd down, wounded, and grievously bruised in all parts of their Bodyes, dragg'd by their hair to be cast into the River ; nor had the Murderers here desisted, but that twas thought they had been dead : One of them designing to dispatch the Lord of Ollon, took up the heaviest stone he could find, and threw it at his head with all his force : After they had done this, these seditious people went and broke open the doors of many Houses, and amongst others, the house of Zachary and James Courcelles, in which the said Ministers and others were lodged, which houses they plundered : Now also some Women and other Catholicks improving their time, took up your Petitioners and carried them into the Castle of that place, where they lay a great while before they gave any sign of life, having lost, in a manner, all their Blood by the many wounds that were given them,

As Violences that were so notorious could not be dissembled, your Petitioners sent the 21 of the said June, to present their Complaint to the said Lord Bouchu, who gave Commission to the Lord Guijon, Lieutenant Criminal of Avalon, to take Information thereof, and to take for his Assistant, of the pretended Reformed Religion, the Lord Rey de Morand, a Councillor at Law, which was done the next day, and sixty Witnesses examined, as well of the one as of the other Religion, which related all the Circumstances of the Sedition of which the said Gray-fryer du Han having had Advice, and not doubting that he was charged as the principal Author of all that hapned, he went and inticed the Attor-

ny General of the Parliament of Dijon ; who, upon his
suite, deputed the Lord Chaumelis, a Senator of the
faid Parliament, to take Information of the same Fact;
pretending against all appearance of Reason, That they
of the Protestant Religion, who were not above 70 or
or 80 persons (comprising in that number the Ministers,
Elders, Oldmen, Women and Children) had intended
to abuse them of the Catholick Religion, who were in
number 6000 and more : and the same du Han, having
caused himself to be examined, produced for witnessess
those who were the most violent in the Assault and
Plunder : Your Petitioners, being advised thereof, had
cause to fear that, this Information being delivered into
that Parliament, they should be treated as Criminals,
were oblig'd to make Application to your Majesty, who
having taken Notice that this Proceeding was a Recri-
mination, and that the Parliament of Dijon was not
competent to take Cognizance of this Affair, wherein
the Religion was so much concern'd, remitted it to the
faid Lord Bouchu, thereof, after Information taken to
Judge with Sovereign Authority, and joyning to them
in Commission seven Graduats.

This Power which made the faid Lord Bouchu ab-
solute Master of the Affair, wrought a notable change
in the manner of his Proceedings , for whereas before
he had treated them well, and testified to them, That
he had all manner of Inclination to do them Justice for
the Abuses and Indignities they had suffered : They
were surprized to find that in stead thereof, he had sent
to seek for the Information taken by the Lor Chau-
melis , and having compared it with that of the Lord
de Guijon, he had put one part of your Petitioners
under an Arrest, and obliged others of them, and some
Catholiques also to a personal Appearance, and dire-
cted a new Commission to the said Lord Guijon, Lieute-
nant

nant Criminal of Avalon, with an Assitant of the pretended Protestant Religion to continue the Inquisition, and to perfect the Proces unto Judgment exclusively, and, which was more strange, he permitted his said Delegate to take Information more at large of all the Articles and Instructions of your Majesties Attorney, and of the said Gray-Fryer du Han, that the Witnesses appointed by the said Attorney might be examined upon the Contents of the said Articles: which was very unreasonable, for that the said Gray-Fryer is dead to the World, and therefore uncapable to act and plead in Law: and besides accused and convicted to have been the Boutefew or Incendiary of this popular Insurrection, and therefore could not be Plaintiff, nor ought those his Articles of Charge to be received, which were contrived for his own Discharge. This Partiality made way for another, which was that this Gray-Fryer being thus authorized to give-in Articles, went on so far as to frame and obtain an injurious and scandalous Sentence against your Petitioners, whom he accused to have attempted to begin a Civil WAR in France by this Insurrection, of which, he suggested, they were the Authors: Which obliged them, when the first Publication thereof was made, to interpose an Appeal, as against an Abuse, which being signified to your Majesties said Attorney of the said place of Avalon, he made a Return on the foot of the Writ, on the 5 of September, that he had done nothing therein nor known nothing thereof: and yet nevertheless when they would have stopt them from proceeding in the said Publications, which tended towards new Seditions, the aforesaid Delegate, of his own private Authority, ordained, That it should go on: In pursuance whereof the said Publications being made, there were at least a Thousand Witnesses offered themselves to be examined, out of which the said Gray-Fry-

er chose 206, who were the very same that followed his Orders in this Insurrection, and caused them to be heard by the said Lord Guijon the Delegate.

But this Information, which was not finished till the Month of November, was never yet concluded on, nor any Decretal Judgment made upon the Charges contained therein, the said Delegate contenting himself with the Judicial Decrees of Arrest and personal Appearance, which the said Lord Bouchu had made upon the first Informations, by his Ordinance of the 19th of August: which obliged your Petitioners,cited by those Decrees, to apply themselves again to your Majesty, to whom it being represented, that by your first Order of the 6 of July, you had judged the Parliament of Dijon incompetent of that Affair, and consequently the Information also that was taked by the Lord Chaumelis, an Assistant or Commissioner of the said Parliament, (who had not called to him any Assistant of the pretended Protestant Religion) was also null , and ought not to have been regarded: Your Majesty gave out another Order of the 24 of October, by which it was ordained, That in the Prosecution and Judgment of the said Affair, the said Lord Bouchu shoule have no regard to the Information of the Lord of Chaumelis, but only to those taken by the said Lord Guijon, and Rey de Morant, his Assistant ; and what the said Lord Bouchu would, shoule cause to be made anew, and in the aforesaid form, on which he shoule further execute the said Order of the 6 of July, according to its Form and Tenure. In pursuance of which last Order, it is certain, That not only the said Information of the said Lord of Chaumelis, but the Decrees of personal Appearance and Arrest of the said Lord Bouchu, judged by his Determination thereon against your Petitioners, were vacated, and consequently that the process against them ought

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to be made upon new Charges and new Decrees ; nevertheless upon them it is that the greater part of your Petitioners are Condemned as contumacious, and the Lord Bouchu hath given Judgment against them without other Information, and against all form of Law on the 30 of July last, having first declared by certain particular Catholicks, whom he caused presently to appear in person, and that the said Charges and Allegations were sufficient to ground the Process.

By this Judgment, (which without doubt will surprize your Majesty) he hath declared the Defaults of six of your Petitioners, and four others to be legally taken and obtained, and to be effectual, giving Judgment against them, and six others who appeared and put in their Defence ; and for reparation of the Charges arising from the Process, he hath condemned your said Orators alone in 6000 livers solid fine ; whereof the said Lords of Ollon, Barveil and Pougues were each to pay 1000 livers, and the Lords of Seurre, Monmire, Henry and Isaac de Blosset, each of them 750 livers applicable to the following uses ; to wit, 1000 livers to your Majesties benefit, 2000 to the Hospital of St. Reine, 1000 to that of Avalon, 600 to the Repairs of the Sessions House of the Bayliwick of Dijon, 300 livers to the Cloister of the Gray-Fryers of Vezelay, the like sum of 300 livers to the Cloister of the Minnu Fryers of Avalon, and another 300 livers to the Capuchins of the said Avalon, and 150 livers to the Church of Vaujau-court, 200 livers to Zachary Courcelles for his Concerns, 150 to three other private persons for their Concerns, and Joshua Prevost and James Mugnier were condemned, and namely, the first in 20 livers fine, and 60 livers damage to Lazarus Ferin, and the other in ten livers fine, and all these aforesaid condemned to the whole Cost and Charges of the suite, and as for the said

private Catholicks, they were discharged from attending the Court, and quit of the Proces; and it was ordered that John Gravier, Minister of Chastillon, should be taken, arrested and carried to the Royal Prison of Dijon, to have his proces made and perfected, and to compleat this work, there is added that your Majesty should be very humbly petitioned to forbid the publick Exercise of the Protestant Religion through the whole extent of the said Bayliwich of Avalon; and that to that intent the Churches wherein they keep that Exercise should be speedily pulled down and demolished.

This Judgment hath surprized and scandalized all the Country, even all the Catholicks that have any little Justice in them, seeing that instead of punishing exemplarily this popular Fury, which was terrible to all people; the assaulted, and rather they who were Maf-sacred paid the Fine, the damage and charges are given to the Murderers; and beyond all this, both they and all the Inhabitants of the Bayliwick of Avalon were menaced to be deprived of the Exercise of their Religion. And that very Churches which escaped in the Sedition, and had undergone the examination made of its Titles by the said Lord Bouchu beaten down and demolished; the Hospital and Cloysters of the Country round enriched with their Spoils, and that in particular whereof the said Du Hau was Warden, who was the Author and Promoter of the Furys and Plunders exercised on the Petitioners, their Houses and Goods, and which is very extraordinary; That this Gray-Fryer, who pretends, and is, according to the Laws of France, the Statutes and Vows of his Order, civilly Dead; hath no right to bring any Sute or Action, and was both accused and convicted Legally and Justly, and could be at, nor have no Charges, it being one of
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the Vows of his Order ; that he touch no money at all ; hath notwithstanding obtained a Decree for his Expenses, which he hath since caused to be rated at Three Thousand Three Hundred and Forty two livars, one penny half penny, by an Execution, where he hath served the Petitioners, with a Protestation upon their Refusal, to cause their Goods to be seized and sold : all which tends to the giving Licentious Indulgence to such people as are Seditiously inclined against them of the Protestant Religion ; but also to such Preachers who are but too much inclined to instigate them against such who will give ear to them. Whereupon neither your Petitioners, nor any other of the Protestant Religion, can be in any security, whereby your Majesty may perceive of what Importance it is, and how necessary that some single Sovereign Judge be constituted, and liberty given him to choose his Assistants ; and particularly a supreme Intendant, who may make choise of such Assistants to him, as are not too much obliged to complyance and submission ; of which the Lord Bouchu without doubt, if any is to be suspected, who having been forced by evident proofs of the exercise of the Protestant Religion in the Vaujau-court to confirm it, was not displeased to have this occasion given him, to declare your Petitioners criminal in this popular Sedition, that he might thence take an occasion to put to the end of his Judgment this Petition to your Majesty, to deprive all the Inhabitants of the said Baylliwick, the liberty of serving God, and to ordain the demolition of all their Churches. But this Soverainty which was given him did not extend to dispense with him from observing all forms common and necessary for the Conviction of the Guilty.

Now that your Majesty may know he hath omitted and violated the most essential Procedures, you are besought to consider, That there have been three Bills of Complaint. The first taken by the Lord Guy-on Lieutenant, Criminal of Avalon, and upon this there can be no pretence, to say; That your Petitioners could be condemned, for that it was taken upon their complaint, the Contents whereof was very well proved by 60 Witnesses, which they produced and caused to be examined, who named and convicted the Authors and Actors of that Conspiracy. The second, which was taken at the instigation of the said Gray Fryer du Hau, at the instance of the Attorney General for the Parliament of Dyon, by the Lord Caumelis was declared Null, by your Majesties Order, granted the 14. of October, which without doubt did extend to nullify also the Decrees judged by the said Lord Bouchu, upon the Complaints contained therein: There remains only then the third Indictment, by 206 Witnesses, put in in September, and finished in November, upon which the Lord Bouchu could find any complaint or charge to found his Judgment; but first of all that is Null, being made to the prejudice of an Appeal of Abuse, in the grant of that Indictment, which Abuse consisted in this: That the grant of that Indictment could not legally be obtained, without the permission of a royal Judge, which ought always to go before the Cognizance of the Cause, it being not in the power of parties to publish Indictments and Complaints, according to their own fancies, nor to have them granted and published, for otherwise many dangerous Informations, and such as might have very bad consequences, might be made publick, and such indeed in the present case they were in which the Gray-Fryer instigated by labouring for his own Discharge, had and made use of that in his Information, whereof he was the sole Author; as namely, That your Petitioners and others

others who were Assembled at Vaujaucourt, had conspired to make an Insurrection, to begin a Civil War in France ; a ridiculous Calumny amongst reasonable persons, which nevertheless was very apt to put Stones and other Weapons into the hands of the Rabble, very credulous and easily moved to Insurrections, Slaughter and Plunder, whence it appears that such a permission was necessary in this case, according to the constant use of all the Jurisdictions of the Kingdom, but that it ought also to have been agreed and limitted by the discretion of the said Judge, and not left to the discretion of a passionate Monk ; and it is certain that the Lord Bouchu himself, ought to have reduced it by his discretion, to supportable terms, because this is a point of highest consequence in the judgement of a Sute, and not to have left it to a Sub-delegate, to whom he could have only committed the simple prosecution and information, and not that which might give the decisive blow to the chief concern, or issue of the cause. There was also an Abuse or Error in regard of the person who obtained this Sentence, which was the Gray Fryer alone, notwithstanding he neither was nor could be a party to the Sute, but your Majesties Attorney, only who declared when the said Appeal upon abuse was signified to him, that he had no notice of the Sentence, nor of the publication made thereof : Add hereto, that by the Ordinance of the said Lord Bouchu, of the 19. of August no Witnesses ought to have been examined, but such as should have been appointed by your Majesties Attorney; whence it follows, that the 20. Witnesses who were examined to the said last Sentence, being pick't by the said Gray Fryer du Han, out of more then 100, which were propounded to be examined. This Indictment or Sentence was also Null, being it must needs be presumed, That this Monk would chuse none but his Accomplices

in his Fury, who, for their own and his discharge, would be careful not to fail in accusing your Petitioners: and this is very considerable, because of another Nullity observable in the proceedings of the Lord Bouchu, which is omitting the Re-examination of the Witnesses, and confronting them with the Defendants, which formalities are for certain absolutely necessary to perfect and put the last hand to criminal Processes, that are of any consequence. The Re-examination consists in this, that the witness who proves any charge being summoned a second time for this purpose, and appearing before the Judge, his Deposition be read unto him, to know whether he persist therein, and whether he have any thing to add to it, or take from it: and Confronting is the presenting the Witnesses and the Defendant face to face, that on the one hand the Witness may declare whether he know the Defendant, and whether he be the person against whom he deposes; and on the other side, the Defendant may say, whether he know the Witness, and whether he may be creditable or he have some exception against him, which he is obliged to make presently, otherwise he will not be allowed; see here what is observable on the behalf of the Defendant, who appears to make any Defence by way of cross Interrogatories put into the Judge, and presents himself to be confronted by the Witnesses, and for them who make default by not appearing, and contumacy, there is a re-examination of the witnesses only had, that serves instead of a confrontation, which in this case is termed imaginary. Now, as for the private Catholicks, who were of the number of the Seditions, there was no need of confrontation nor re-examination for what concerned them, for there being nothing from the beginning Decreed against them, but that they should appear personally, they presented themselves, and having made their

their Defence, and finding the Lord Bouchu disposed to treat them favourably, they declared that they would be judged of that which was charged against them, but as to your Petitioners, who of Plaintiffs were made Defendants, and of Accusers accused, and perceived very well by the first Decrees that the Lord Bouchu made against them, as soon as he was declared their Sovereign Judge, that he had a design to treat them as Criminals, they were very far from declaring that they would take judgement on the charges deposited against them, by such Witnesses as were themselves guilty of the Violences and Robberies committed against them; so that the Lord Bouchu ought, if he would condemn them, to have observed against them all the ordinary formalities: In doing which, he ought first to have past Sentence on your Petitioners Appeal of Abuse, against the Indictment granted against them, the scandalous Publication whereof, had produced that cloud of 1000 Witnesses: after that if he could have convinced the Petitioners, and had judged the Indictment valid, whereof the Witnesses had been priest, not by the Attorney Royal, but by the Gray Fryer, then he should have consulted with his Assistant, and made the new decretal Orders against the Petitioners, and have caused them to be signified unto them, to obliged them to appear, put in their defence, and abide the confrontation of the Witnesses against them, and thereupon to re-examine the Witnesses, and confront them effectually against them that appeared, and by supposition against thole who made default: but, for certain, there was nothing done of all this, but he stuck to his first Decrees, though they were annulled by your Majesties Order of the 24. of October, as well as the Information taken by the Lord Chammelis, upon which his Judgement was made; and this is the sorry foundation on which he hath built and taken advantage

vantage of your Petitioners as contumacious, because they would not appear upon his first Decrees, and without citing them by Writ according to use, and without re-examination of Witnesses, he condemned them by his Judgment.

As for what concerns the Lord D'Ollon he appeared before him, made his Defence as he was required, which was also taken only two days before the said Judgment, he still declaring that he was ready to abide the confrontation of the Witnesses, if any of them could give in any charge against him.

It cannot be pretended that he was wanting in any thing, but on the contrary he would have been well pleased that the said Witnesses had been presented to him, because he could easily have excepted against them, and have convinced them to have been themselves guilty of all the Disorder; neither would any other proof have been needed against them than the Indictment brought against them at the beginning, at the request of the Petitioner; wherein it was by 60 unproveable Witnesses, That those who were last examined, who insisted on any charge, were they who executed the Conspiracy against the Assembly of the Synod, where your Petitioners were Assaulted, Wounded, Murdered, Massacred, dragg'd by the hair, left for dead, the Money they had about them rob'd from them, and their Hats, Swords, Belts and Coats, and the rest of their Cloaths torn in pieces, and many of their Houses broken up and plundered, and all this at the sound of the Alarm Bell, and with a continual cry of Harlau, Harlau against the Hugonets, which is the word to raise Sedition. Nor can any Comparison be made betwixt these two Informations, because the former was made according to all the forms of Law, and was confirmed and authorized by your Majesties Order, of the 24 of October

ber, whereas this latter is a pure recrimination, and absolutely null, in that it was made contrary to all Judicial Order:and it is to be considered that the Catholicks who were summoned at first upon the former Information and did personally appear, knowing that they were convicted of Violence and Robbery, did acknowledge one part of their Charge, That they had entred into the Houses of the Protestants, and taken some of their Goods, believing that it was allowed them, and that the Plunder had been given the Catholicks ; and this notwithstanding, by the Judgment of the Lord Bouchu, they were purely and simply dismissed and discharged from the Court and Sute, without condeming them to the Restitution of what they had Robbed.

This Judgment wherein he took to him no Assistant of the Protestant Religion, can therefore neither subsist in form and matter, being it is against all Rules of Legal Proceedings, and against Justice, which cannot allow that the Guilty , convicted both by their own confessions and good proofs, whereunto they have nothing to object, whereon they have joyned Issue, should be fent away absolved, and the Gentlemen who had always lived in Peace, and with all Sweetness and Moderation in the Country, without being ever accused of the least Violence, and who, on all occasions when they were called to your Majesties Service, have behaved themselves according to their Duty ; and finally, who have by the same Information proved by 60 unreprovable Witnesses, that they have no hand, nor were any partakers of the Sedition in Question, but only as they were the sad and unhappy objects thereof, who suffered therein all imaginable Outrages and Indignities, and yet are condemned in great penalties, as some great and criminal Offenders, and threatned to be deprived as seditious persons, of that which is more dear unto them than

their Lives, to wit, the Liberty of their Conscience, and Exercise of their Religion in their Churches.

This Judgement is not at all definitive, for if it had been given in Parliament, or in some Sovereign Court, the Petitioners, who are condemned as contumacious, would always, or for five years at least, have liberty to appear, make their defence, and submit to Confrontations; and it is certain, That their appearance only would annul the Sentence of their Condemnation, their defaults and contumacy. But they most humbly pray your Majesty, that they may not be constrained to appear before the Lord Bouchu, and to acknowledge him for their Sovereign Judge, after so irregular and unjust proceeding, as he hath used in the said Indictment and Judgement upon the whole Sute: They require not to be dismissed and absolved, upon what they report of their Innocency, nor that they should be condemned upon their simple Affirmation whom they accuse, to have conspired to Massacre them, and to have exercised against them the cruelties and robberies, which have been above declared, all this appears in the consideration of the Cause: There are two Informations, The one taken upon your Petitioners complaint and request, in which there is no defect, and your Majesty hath judged it good and valid, by your Sentence of the four and twentieth of October, and, as for the other it is Null by the reasons related above, which are of much greater force than those whereby your Majesty was induced to vacate and reject, by the firm Sentence which the Lord Charnelis had made, in that besides the recrimination which is common to both the Indictment in hand, had for its foundation an abusive monitory citation, obtained by a Criminal Monk, and without making your Majesties Attorney party thereunto, who alone had power to prosecute the Information upon the Process and to produce

duce the Witnesses, and who would not have taken the way of a monitory citation, in a matter wherein it can never be allowed, in regard it is not possible to have justice against a Sedition, if means be given to the Seditious to prevent themselves, and to be Witnesses in their own Cause, and for their own justification; and for the Lord Bouchu without doubt cannot be disposed to condemn and rej: & that which he hath already approved, and other Judges will make great difficulty to do it, your Majesty is most humbly besought, to pass Sentence, as you have already done of the nullity of the Information of the Lord Chaumelis, and to give them other Judges, such as are not suspected of partiality against your Petitioners, both to determine on the first Information, and to take others if they judge it needful, and to make an end of fitting this Process, for Re-hearing.

This considered, Great Sir, and the Importance of the affair, whereon there is question of doing Justice, on a Sedition of this nature and quality, for securing the repose and tranquility of the Country: May it please your Majesty, without insisting on the Ordinance of the Lord Bo chu, of the nineteenth of August 1667. and all that which is don and ensued thereupon, to send back unto some Royal Court of the Province of Burgundy, other than that of Avalon, the Instruction, Issue and Judgement of this Sute; and to Ordain, That to this end the first information taken by the Lord Guijon and Rey de morande his Assistant, be brought thither viewed, and determined, and a new one taken thereon; if it be necessary, by good Witnesses to be produced, by your Majesties Attorney of the said Court, on whose information and instance, and not of any other, the said Judgement may be wholly made, an Assistant of the Reformed Religion, being Assumed to him therein, according to the Edict at Nants, and the said Order of the

the 24 of October, all without prejudice to an Appeal to one of the Chambers of the Edict, unless your Majest^y will rather be pleased to assume the cause; and give Judgment therein you self.

And your Petitioners shall continue their Prayers unto God for your Majesties Health and Prosperity.

But this Petition avail'd nothing for redress of these Grievances complained of by the Protestants.

Finis.

The Publisher to the Reader.

THis Translation and several other Pieces were prepared for the Press some time before this Plot broke out, and attended till Now, a convenient season for their Publication. *Ez. Tonge.*

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THEre is lately Published The Universal Dispensatory, Containing (as the Preface to it shews you) the Choicest things in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, in *Paracelsus*, in *Hofstius*, in *Faber, Saler, Quercetan, Hartman, Schroder, Mynsicht, &c.* in short, 'tis the Sum of all the most excellent Designations from the greatest Scholars, the profoundest Wits, the most wise, industrious and experienced Physicians, through all Ages to this day, whether Greek, Latin or English; thereby rendring this Work the most compleat of any thing that is or can be in that kind: Its Title Page is

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